Mational Intelligencer. Kanner Weekl

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, AUSUCT 2, 1851.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GLIMPSES OF MEN, THINGS, AND PLACES-No. 13.

Quincy, (Mass.) July 22, 1851. I am now writing in a quiet cottage on one of the pleasant hills of Old Braintree, with a refreshing prospect of hill and valley and finely-cultivated farms on every side. A gleam of the ocean on one side, glimpses of villages and village spires around, and the State-house dome and Bunker Hill Monument in the distance, give beauty and variety to the scene. A golden sunset last night from this spot was worthy of Italy; and the bright morning need not to have been put to the blosh by a sunrise on the Alps. That this is a good farming region the rich farms around me abundantly testify. The land is rather hard and rocky, but it bears good crops. The industry of the farmer soon clears the soil of the rocks near the surface, which serve him for permanent fences and for building purposes, and leave him a productive and tidylooking farm. The fields of grass and small grain look well, but the corn fi lds are especially tractive. There are few more pleasant sights in a landscape than a flourishing field of Indian corn; and that object is now presented here on every side in high perfection. The corn is forward, tall, and much of it out in spindle, and its thick and long leaves of dark glossy green, waving in the breeze, one could never be tired of beholding. "God made the country; man made the town." A friend has taken me to ride a few miles this morning, which carried us through some parts of Brain-tree, Quincy, and Weymouth; and yet I have not met in this ride nor in this vicinity a single mark of uncomfortable poverty, no sign of a poor person or poor family destitute of the comforts of life; no, not one. When I contrast this spectacle with the painful amount of wretchedness and poverty pent up in the large commercial cities, I cannot but feel the force of the quotation already made, that "God made the country;" for there, in a pre-eminent degree, "He sends his showers of blessings down,

"To cheer the plains below;

might be in Quincy, and at the same time be on one of the hills of old Braintree, for Quincy once formed a part of the ancient town of Braintree. But if it were not so, my date might be considered but a fair "poet's license," inasmuch as the most I designed to say has reference to Quincy. I topped to make its acquaintance.
The village of Quincy is some eight miles from Boston.

The village of Quincy is some eight miles from Boston.

The village is large, not compactly built, but open, airy, and pleasant. The dwellings are mostly built of wood. There is a substantial, go d-looking church, constructed of granite, and a very neat and commodious "town house," of a fresher look, also consumeted of aranite. The famous granite hills and quarties of Quincy commence within half a mile of the village, and extend in ranges for three or four miles.

We went on to one of the nearest quarties and witnessed

of wood, and beheld the slow ox teams, with their ponderous wagons, heavy-laden, bearing these blocks, wrenched from merce, for the use, convenience, and comfort of the busy bustling world. Quincy granite is spread more or less over taken away is but the drop in the bucket compared with what remains. They are now quarrying and sending off large quantities of the rock for the custom-house at New

I could not leave Quincy without visiting the venerable old mansion-house of THE ADAMSES, associated as it is with the door I was shown into the principal parlor, or "east room," where the Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS (son of the late President John Quincy Adams) soon appeared and po-litely received me. Mr. Adams owns a fine dwelling of modern construction on a hill near by, known as "Mount Wollaston," but he prefers, and no wonder, to reside in his venerable ancestral halls—the antiquated mansion where President Joan Anaxs lived and died; the honored old edifice where President Joun QUINCY ADAMS was born, and which

was his homestead till the close of his long and eventful life.
"This is the east room," said Mr. Adams, "and the furniture and the pictures which you see are the same that wers here in the days of my grandfather, and they remain very much as he left them. Those pictures on the wall (pointing to the portraits of his grandfather and grandmother) have been hanging in their present positions ever since if can remember. That is a portrait of their only daughter; and that the portrait of her husband, Col. Smirn, of New York. There is a portrait of JEFFERSON, and here is one

These paintings, to the eye of the artist, would probably only be called respectable, but to the eye of the patriot, with all their clustering associations, how beautiful! John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, so long and so bitterly opposed to each other in political warfare, became friends before their departure, and here their images look forth from the canvass upon each other with benignity and kindness, as we trust they themselves do in the spirit-world to which they have

Mr. Anaxs took me into the "middle room," where bung an ancient portrait of WASHINGTON, a large engraving of the death-scene of Lord CHATHAM, and some other p ctures; and then into the "west room," the old wood work of which had recently been refreshed with paint and varnish. Leaving the old mansion, I repaired to the ancient burying ground, nearly half a mile distant, and directly opposite the stone church. The elder President ADAMS is entombed be neath the church, and a tablet and inscription to his

This surviving child, I suppose, is the present aged Josian QUINCY, the first Mayor of Boston, and late President of away, purely by the force of its own gravity, without any irre-Harvard University. He now resides in Quincy, a little

distance from the village. Another inscription upon a marble slab, let into a heavy

granite block, read as follows :

"In memory of Joseph Adams, son of Joseph, senjor, and grandson of HENRY and of HANNAH his wife, whose maiden name was Bass, a daughter of Thomas Bass and Ruys ALDEN, parents of John Adams, and grand-parents of lawver John Adams."

This lawyer Joux ADAMS, I suppose, was the elder President ADAMS.

" Rev. JOHN HANCOCK, fifth minister of the first congre gational church of this towo, and father of JUHN HANCOCK, the patriot. Died May 7, 1744, in the 421 year of his age. Another record of the ADAMSES, on a heavy horizontal slab, probably erected by the elder President Anams, read as

the Dragon persecution in Devoushire, in England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wollaston. One of his

look no longer. The last beautiful inscription, which I have copied, brings to mind the no less beautiful couplet—

"Only the actions of the just "Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

BIRD'S-EYE. Boston, (Mass.) July 23, 1851.
Boston should no longer be called the "city of notions," but the "city of railroads." It is the terminus of more railroads than any other spot in the country. It is far ahead of any other place in the country in the number, extent, and costliness of its railroad depots and freight houses. Boston enterprise and Boston capital have reached almost every point of New England with these modern highways, and she would not be long in reaching Old England in the same manner if some Yankee would only invent a method of grading the ocean and laying the rails on the water. She has now two railroads to Maine, and quite a number to New Hamp-York, but that is not enough, and she is now planning for another, a little more direct and shorter than the existing lines.
This is to take the shortest cut through the country from Boston, to New Haven, and there units with the New Haven and New York road. This line from Boston to New Haven will be almost unbroken series of high, steep, perpendicular series of high series of high steep, perpendicular series of high steep, perpendicular series of high series mother, a little more direct and shorter than the existing lines. require about a hundred miles of new road to be built, the cliffe of rock, from two hundred to even five cost of which is estimated at about three millions of dollars. No matter what it is to cost, if the plan is feasible and an hour is to be gained in time between Boston and New York, the capital will be forthcoming. Boston has another grand project under way in connexion with her railroads, and that is the construction of an immense freight depot in East Bos-ton, to be used in common by all the railroads which come in to Boston. All the lines are to be connected with this depot by a circular road round the city, leading frem Roxbury,

informs me that he witnessed the first trip of the first locomo-tive on an American railroad. It was here in Boston, and but nineteen years ago. The first section of the Boston and Worcester railroad was completed, I think, out to Newton; some rude cars were constructed and a locomotive was in champing his bits. The engineer mounted and cautiously examined the preparations. The locomotive slowly walked a few steps back and forth. Apprehensions seemed to be felt solved to make a bold push, and the engineer gave the loco motive the reins and the whip, and ran half a mile out and Coursee was up, and they ventured to hitch on the the bell rung, and the train moved off with a clever trot, amid the shouts and cheers of the thousands who thronged the streets. Reader, this was but nineteen years ago, and now robably not less than forty or fifty trains of cars a day come

hrough Brookline, Cambridge, Charlestown, and Chelsea, to East Boston. The depot will be at the water side, with piers

and wharves for the accommodation of shipping, so that all the railroads can send their freight cars directly to the vessel's

ike construction, with scats running across, which passen ther, but there was no entrance or communication from one car to another. An iron railing was stretched along outside to enable the conductor to pass back and forth from car to car. What a contrast! Let one enter the long, convenient, rictly finished, and richly furnished car of the present day, let him walk through the whole train of a dozen cars, flying at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and then let him try to ima-gine how our dicestors travelled nineteen years ago! I have made the journey to the top of the Bunker Hill

monument. It is a tiresome walk, but one that well pays for the labor. I think it would be difficult to find a position where one could overlook a greater number of happy homes, and the view is full of variety and beauty. To say nothing of the rich and compact city of Boston, the populous towns in the immediate surrounding circle enjoy the combined ad vantages and comforts of city and country in as high a degree perhaps as any like number of people to be found in the world. The first circle of towns comprises Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, Charlestown, Malden, and Chelsea Their farms and gardens are generally in a high state of cul-tivation, teeming with all the luxuries the earth can produce, and, with their railroads, omnibuses, and steam ferries, they

are always within fifteen or twenty minutes of Boston.

In the chamber at the top of the monument are suspended two of the four brass field pieces which constituted the whole train of artillery possessed by the colonies at the commence-ment of the Revolution. They are fastened firmly to the wall of the monument, with their muzzles pointing upward. En-graved upon them is an inscription ordered by Congress in 1788 One of the pieces bears the name "The Hancock" and the other "The Adams." A piece two or three inches in diameter has been torn from the Adams, near the mouth, by an explosion. With the exception of the names of the pieces the inscriptions upon them are alike. The following is a copy of one of them: "The Hancock. Sacred to liberty. This is one of four cannon which constituted the whole train of America at the commencement of the war, on the 19th of April, 1775. This cannon and its fellow, belonging to a ments during the war. The other two, the property of the Government of Massachusetts, were taken by the enemy. By or er of the United States, in Congress assembled, May

the centre of the monument, at the base, is the pendulum ball, suspended by a wire from the top, recently placed here by some of the Professors at Cambridge, for exhibiting Foucault's experiment to show the rotation of the earth on its axis. The experiment, as has already been affirmed a thou memory is erected within the church. The tomb of the second President Adams is in the burying-ground close by the coad-side, but fronting from the coad-

> in distance by the resistance of the atmosphere and friction.
>
> In four or five hours, 'he keeper informed me, the vibrations would become too limited for observation, and would require a new impulse. The circle on the p'atform was divided into ing five or six inches below the ball, showed accurately to the eye the progress of the ball from one degree to another as it lowly crept round the circle. In the course of two or three vibrations the change was quite perceptible. I watched it till

ing about helf an hour. The kreper informed me that the one curious fact in reference to the monument itself, by which pendulum be at rest, and the point of the wire below the ball be directly over the central point of the platform. Then it is found, in the forenoon, when the hot sun is upon the eastern side of the manner. side of the monument, the pendulum bangs a little to the westward of the central point. At midday it hangs a little to the north of the centre; and in the afternoon, when the

to give up her day's pay for the privilege of visiting this me morial of the patriotic struggle of her fathers.

BIRD'S-EYE.

GRAND MANAN-ITS ROCKY COAST-ATTRCA-

EASTPORT, JUNE 21, 1851. western side is a narrow opening, deepened by means of appropriations of Government, which lead to an inland salt water lake, called Dark Harbor. It is protected by a high sea wall, through which a channel has been dug, and, when safe against easterly storms, which roll into them a dangerous slope to the western side. Much of it is thickly wooded, and

To the Geologist these islands present a very interesting but I trust they will soon be, and they will richly repay whoever may take the trouble to explore them. The high cliffs of different kinds of rock, each presenting the appearance of having been cut off by a sharp instrument, as if to display its beyond their high water level. Was the land once lower, and in that position thus worn, and since raised by convulsi the researches of students of geology. I am therefore glad to hear that a party of naturalists from Philadelphia and Boston

L. H. Colton, U. S. Marshal, Wisconsin, 3d pay't. 190 98

A. A. Pettingell, U. S. Marshal, Connnecticut, 5th contemplate chartering a small vessel this summer for the

purpose of exploring its wonders.

To students of other branches of the natural sciences it is equally attractive, and more especially to the ornithologist. The Herring Gull, so common in our harbors in mid-winter, breeds on these islands in large numbers. Left to themselves, the natural habits of these birds prompt them to construct their nest on the ground, and without much pains. But their eggs are a great luxury, and are much sought after by the inhabi-The extent to which this robbery of their eggs is carried has led to a most remarkable change in their habits, compelling them to construct elaborate nests, after the manner of crows and hawks, in high trees. With their clumsy-webbed feet and inconvenient bills, had it not been done would appear impossible. Nevertheless it is actually true, and is done by hundreds, and even thousands. On the "Two Islands," "Ross's Island," and "White Head" nearly as many build in trees as lay on the ground. Several years since Mr. Audubon witness d the commencement of this change, and mentioned it in his great work on American ornithology. Some wiseacres, however, across the water, would not believe it, and rid culed the story as an absurd fa brication. Any unbeliever, if there is still any such, may easily satisfy himself upon the subject, and will find that Mr. Audubon has in nothing exaggerated the "unnatural" fact Another interesting ornithological attraction is the breeding places of the Storm Petrel, better known among sailors as Mother Carey's Chickens. Pefore these islands were inhabited these birds probably bred more or less upon all of them but have been driven since to a few of the smaller uninhabited ones. They burrow in the soft ground, or use hollow logs, season. On a small island near the southern end of Grand Manan, containing about eight acres of ground, we found it ation whatever to say that a complete census of the colony, then in the midst of their breeding, would have numbered them by thousands. They make the burrows leading t their nee's of various lengths, varying from one foot to even ten or twelve in extent. How they contrive to dig these

ENTHUSIASM FOR SCIENCE .- Mr. GIBBS, who founded the magnificent cabinet of minerals at Yale College, was once travelling in a stage coach somewhere in the northern part of cond President Adams is in the burying-ground close by the road-side, but fronting from the road. The only inscription it bears is the name, cut in the granite cap above the door, I male disey a glass door. When I have been monument, enclosed by an iron railing, was a large but about a string but a str Vermont. On the mantel-piece of a tavern where he storped In wandering among the tombs and grave of a several inscriptions of historic interest. Would have several inscriptions of historic interest. Would have he monument, enclosed by an iron railing, was a string but short vibrations, and the monument, enclosed by an iron railing, was a string but short vibrations, and the four men gave it a new start that I might see it to better advantage of the four men for this purpose he opened the glass door and drew and finally he began to dispose of his clothes in payment of his debts. One day a passenger in the coach, being accommonument is erected by their only surviving child."

It is not disturbed an under of interesting specimens, and for a period of three we ke employed three or four workmen in period of three we ke employed three or four workmen in the ball was a string but short vibrations, and the honoxing the rocks to pieces. His money was soon collected a number of interesting specimens, and for a period of three we ke employed three or four workmen in smooking the rocks to pieces. His money was soon collected a number of interesting specimens, and for a period of three we ke employed three or four workmen in smooking the rocks to pieces. His money was soon collected a number of interesting specimens, and for a period of three we ke employed three or four workmen in smooking the rocks to pieces. His money was soon collected a number of interesting specimens, and for a period of three we ke employed three or four workmen in smooking the rocks to pieces. His money was soon collected an under of the collection of the design of the collection of the collection of the collection of the design of the collection of the land beed, and fastened it steadily here by a thread free tues and each informed bim that his liquid a match and applied it to the thread, and as the thread land! rd took the stranger aside and informed bim that his liquid in the friend, Mr. Gibbs, was instance: he had been employing men friend, Mr. Gibbs, was instance: he had been employing men for nearly a month in battering stones to bits, and if he had for nearly a month in battering stones to bits, and if he had gular impulse from other causes. The vibrations were now any friendship for the gentleman he ought certainly to inform some six or eight feet across the circle, gradually diminishing his tamily of his condition.—Neurark Advertiser.

> A large fire occurred at Kennington, Philadelphia, yester day morning, which destroyed two extensive cotton and wool-len factories lately owned by Peter Hickey, including all the three hundred and sixty degrees, and a pointed wire, extend- stock and machinery. Several other buildings in the vicini-

> > STUNG TO DEATH .- On Saturday last a very fine horse the property of Col. A. Notle, of Cartisle, Pennsylvania, came to his death in a most singular manner. He was ited

Loss or Live. - About one o'clock on Saturday afternoo the sloop Rebecca Ford was struck by a violent squall and carried in the North river, while on her way from Kingston sous returned to England; and, after taking time to explore the country, four removed to Medfield and the reighboring swings a little to the eastward of the centre. The difference of position of the pendulum between the forenoon and after.

May E. Cagio and Miss Eliza Allen were drowned. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MONUMENT. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE, August 1, 1851. PREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

wick Lodge, No. 34, Missouri.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. White's Creek Division, No. 207, Tennessee. Montgomety Division, No. 48, Ohio ...
Bedington Division, Virginia ...
Fairfax Division, No. 75, Virginia ...
Spartan Division, No. 139, Virginia ...
Charles Cit Division, No. 135, Virginia Monroe Divison, Virginia.

Franklin Divison, No. 120, Ohio.

Langley Divison, No. 22, Ohio.

Lumber Bridge Division, No. 139, North Carolina.

Wake Forres Division, No. 68, North Carolina.

Princeton Divison, No. 225, Virginia.

Kempsville Divison, No. 332, Virginia.

Elk Horn Divison, No. 141, Kentucky....

Mocksville Divison, No. 11, North Carolina Randolph Division, No. 86, Virginia...

Bedford Division, No. 159, Kentucky...

Pea Ridge Division, No. 63, South Carol

Greenville Division, No. 19, South Carol

Madison Division, No. 36, Virginia...

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

W. P. McCorcle do 6 00 Missouri.....113 60 Virginia..... 2 00 H. K. Bell, Samuel A. Moore, Chas. Benrett.

ton, D C..... B. B. French, Received from special agents......853 95

FROM THE NEW REDFORD "MERCURY" OF JULY 28.

It is now a well-authenticated fact that a flourishing Republic exists on the coast of Africa which will test the capacity of the black race for self-government. This Republic has been founded by American philanthropists, and its leading citizens are people of color who have emigrated from the United States. There, in the native home of the black race, will perhaps arise a powerful empire which will give the law to all Africa, and ultimately christianize and civilize the whole of that benighted continent. It is a mighty and noble work which lies before Liberia, and a work in which every descendant of African ancestors should delight to take part in. hardly less wonderful than the nest-building of the Herring If the Republic succeeds, it must be mainly through the infuence of emigration-through a constant accession of civifixed artisans from America. Without a large and constant emigration the Republic will be likely to fail and relapse into barbarism. It cannot flourish unless it gets a fair start—it ble fancies in the brains of customers. The reader will in at last, looking as though nothing at all had happened. He cannot get that start unless those of African blood who, enjoying the blessings of civilization and christianity, are willing to share the responsibility and the glory of forwarding the new Republic. Now we see no reason whatever why a large part of the free black and colored population of the United States should not emigrate to Liberia. Indeed we do not see why it is not the best thing for themselves and their children. They will leave a land in which they are looked upon as an inferior race, and will go to a country where they will be regarded as free and independent citizens, equal in all respects with the best of their fellow-civizens. They will take part in the formation of laws, in the institution of religion, in the dis emination of learning and enlightenment. They will be the pioneers in the grandest vocation upon which a man can enter-namely, the subjugation of barbarism and the installation of civilization. The whole continent will be before them, and their whole career will be one grand march towards the regeneration of a large and important part of God's earth. To them will be due the immortal honor of extinguishing savage warfare, of destroying the horrible slave-trade, of uprooting the horrors of domestic slavery in Africa itself. In going thither they will leave behind menial employments and doubtful means of living, and will find a land flowing with ing about half an hour. The kept limits and hours a shout thirty five hours In this position he was left for an hour or more, and it is milk and honey—a goodly land, rich in the fruits of the field, and thirty six minutes. This pendulum has recently shown and thirty six minutes. This pendulum has recently shown and thirty six minutes. The presumed that by switching his tail to keep off the flees he and easily subdued by the srt of agriculture. They will find food in abundance, and will gradually build up a mighty com merce, and take rank among the merchant princes of the

> RAPID TRAVELLING .- It is stated that a train of care ran over the Eastern Railroad from Portsmouth to Boston, a day or two since, in one hour and fifty minutes, having made twelve stops. The distance is fifty-four miles. Allowing three minutes to each stop, and we have exhibited a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour !

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 26, 1851. Among the most important manufactures carried on in this city is that of ready-made clothing, which is increasing so most hands and feeds more mouths than any other in operation among us. Your Washington readers all know that ten years ago there were not a tithe of the ready-made clothing shops in your city which are now open there. As with you, every where over the United States has the demand for such work increased in like proportion. With inconsidersble exceptions, the goods thus sold are manufactured by, or rather for, wholesale houses located here, in Boston, and in Philadelphia, about eight-tenths of the whole being sent advertising for a large number of female hands, giving out a duction in the prices of heavy orders made dire garment in making it up. This is the "last dodge" of the perfect order, neatness, and silence reigned through Peter Funks who hang on the skirts of the business. It premises, every thing and every person being

city, but to the whole country-for its success has reduced the price of the greater part of the clothing worn in the Uni- try just now is, "Hew much truth is there in the formidated States full 331 per centum in the last ten years-I shall ble budget of reports received in this city, by mail and teleproceed to make it the subject of this letter.

The leading New York house in the trade is that of S. H. HARFORD & Co., (late Lewis & Hanford,) which is said to the reader must exercise his own discrimination and intellifurnish employment for full 3,500 operatives; many of whom, gence until such time as we have later and more circumstanhowever, work only during the hours that can conveniently tial accounts from the seat of war. Meanwhile the telegraphic be spared from domestic duties.

The original firm commenced business in 1840, and in 844 began to manufacture extensively for the supply of dealers from the interior; gradually increasing their business until it has come to be so great as to require in carrying it umphantly successful over the Government troops. On the on the army of workmen and workwomen above mentioned. They now occupy one of the new stores (No. 29) in Park "fillibuster," nor a "patriot," you are equally entitled to Row, recently erected on the site of the old Park Theatre by conclude (for aught that the telegraph tells you) that the out-Messrs. Wm. B. Astor, Phelps, and Brewster. There is break at Principe was but an incidental ebullition of public not a more elegant, complete, and capacious store in the city of New York on a single lot than are all five of the buildings which Mr. A. and his associates have placed there, imnediately fronting the Astor House. Their fronts of brown this case at least) it certainly don't offend. And, and, including the two stories of basement, is seven stories in ternity there one does not often meet with, even in seem height. It is lighted during the day by a large skylight, the of the utmost excitement, in war or in peace .- N. Y. Exp. floor of each story immediately under it being open.

In the lower basement the cloths as received are stored in the package. On the basement floor above is their salesroom for what they term "furnishing goods," shirts, handwork in quantities, and again give it out at home to others imperialists to a very serious degree. to be made up. In the front of this range the cloths are unpacked and inspected, by passing them slowly over rollers between the light and the inspector, who checks every flaw, to enable the cutter to avoid it when the material is passed into his hands. Here, too, are the avonage of the smallest chicken unbidden for his. his hands. Here, too, are the arrangements for sponging right paw. He will drag the children in a cart as long as he his hands. Here, too, are the arrangements for sponging the fine cloths of all descriptions, which is necessary before making them up. On the story above—the fourth from the ground and sixth from the foundation—the cutters, thirty or forty in number, work, cutting one, two, or three sets of the and make himself very generally useful in the way of errand cloth at a time, depending on its thickness. This important going. He divides his time between one of our neighbors branch of the factory is under the charge of Mr. Barnum, and a farm a mile off, and saves many a journey back and branch of the factory is under the charge of Mr. Barnum, whose arrangements for ensuring its proper operation are most systematic and ingenious. Between 1,100 and 1,200 was observed that he did not come back so promptly as usual.

a particular description of goods and cut, for so many pantaloons, vests, &c. This is transmitted to the superintendent of the imperior room, who, selecting out the materials. lent of the inspection-room, who, selecting out the materials, sends them up with a copy of the original order to the cutters' department. Mr. Barnum then apportions out the work way home he met some other dogs, and, feeling a little social, among the cutters minutely describing the style (dimensions) he put his eggs in a safe place and stopped for a social chat. into which the cloth is to be cut, (so many coats or vests of one size and style, so many of another, &c.) The cutter does his work thus by card, checking off each item as he leave this work thus by card, checking off each item as he [New Hampshire Telegraph.] complies with its directions. He also labels the bundle containing each cut garment, so that at a glance, without unfolding it, it is known which item of which order it is designed to fill. The bundles are then passed to the trimmers, who, on inspecting the card of instructions, find there directions how they are to trim each coat in the order. And then they are transmitted to the office in the story below, where they are given out to be made up. So complete are the de-

The seventh story is also filled with cutters, Tho are prin

cipally engaged on shirts.

Full one-third of the business of this house is in the manufacture of oiled clothing, such as is used by firemen, seamen, carmen, and others, in which our city's trade has increased a resolute determination to die, and had once before ato my ted to drawn him-vastly of late. This is carried on at the late headquarters of self, but was record. His conduct implies me neal along the the despense and the establishment in Pearl etreet, where they occupy two as no adequate cause can be as gired for the desperate and fetal act. He was a native of South (archive, but had been a resident of New Orleans for very many years. description of garment (coats, overalls, pantalens, hats,

capes, pea-jackets, tarpaulins, &c.) is made of cotton drills aturated with a preparation of which linseed oil is eviden ly the chief ingredient. After the cloth is inspected, cut, and made up, the garments undergo a first painting with the precess is repeated thrice, with an interval of time be coat to ensure proper saturation. They make here (finish) 500 garments of oiled clothing daily.

The sales of the house are over a million annum, while they require the constant services seventy men in their Park Row estat many in the oiled goods factory. Of late years they work, which tells that they make them cheaper, if not both, than they can be pro abroad from this point. The statistics of the trade show that land. Their unoiled clothing is sent to every part of the in the city proper there are quite 30,000 persons supported United States, Canada, the West Indies, South America, by the business, while the number living by it who are deniand the Pacific islands. The prices at which they sell their by the business, while the number living by it who are central serior islands. The prices at wholesale are extraordinarily low, when estimated seven by the low prices at which they retail every where. The majority of these workmen and workwomen are paid.

The majority of these workmen and workwomen are paid. houses. At times our dailies contain accounts of shameful impositions practised by unprincipled dealers on this class, them to do this without loss. Thus almost all the goods too many of whom are without capacity to defend themselves. they make up are manufactured directly for the house in this A year ago more than one such bad man was exposed by the country or Europe. This enables them to avoid paying job-reporters, and punished by the law for practising the trick of bers' profits, and gives them the advantage of the usual degarment to each to try their work, on the deposite of the cash on delivery. By furnishing steady work to their hands, value of the cloth in money; and then, when the finished work was returned, refusing to pay for it, or to give back the deposite, on the ground that the poor woman had ruined the cost of making up each garment. I noticed that the most may be written to the credit of the authorities of the city Though there were seventy persons at work in their Park 8 00 may be written to the creample of every such one brought Row building, and nearly one hundred persons receiving or to their notice, they have pretty effectually put a stop to this returning work, every thing appeared as quiet as though there disgraceful practice. Nevertheless, I question whether the were not half a dozen souls on the huge premises. The operatives in any other branch of the business of New York Messrs. Hanford of this firm have not thrown away the great suffer so much as those engaged in making ready-made cloth-ing, the prices paid, owing to the great competition, being wants and distresses of the class they employ, which, as behardly more than sufficient for the economical support of a fore remarked, are greater than those of any other class of a healthy workman or workwoman; while it is the employment to which the destitute females of the city, too many of them with dependent families, are prone to rush. The large in New York, as well as being of the class of her most enhouses keep up the prices paid the operative, as a general terprising merchants. W. D. W.

THE "UPRISING IN CUBA."

The question that is mooted among all classes of the graph, from Charleston, after the Isabel's arrival there from Havans, a day or two since ?" As we remarked yesterday, despatches are accommodating enough; for if you are a "sympathizer," or a "patriot," or a "fillibuster," there is material enough to justfy your arriving at the exhibitanting conclusion that the "Regenerators" are by this time triother hand, if you happen to be neither a "sympathizer," a feeling that has by this time been overcome by the Spanish soldiery. This is one of the blessings of the "lightning line." It tries to please every body, and if it don't please (in

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

PROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY OF PERRUARY. The movements and reverses of the insurgents in this prokerchiefs, hose, umbrellas, drawers, &c., arranged, like every wince and the adjoining one of Kwangsi, with the opposing 45 05 thing else in the establishment, in perfect order, and ranging plans of the Government troops and officers, seem to us as Texas. 10 20 in price from the cheapest to the most costly required by the much a sample of a farce in the way of actual warfare as has 18 70 shirts, for all which there is a demand, each being popular that it is child's play to the people who live in the region of Contributed by a clerk in the 1st Comptroller's office, 100 60 somewhere. On the ground floor is their sales-room for Contributed by Abm. Morrison, Johnstown, Penn. 11 00 pantaloons and vests, with the counting-house or principal exactions of one side, and then the vengeance of the other also are their arrangement offices for making up clothes to the are likely to receive little mercy and less sympathy. In the 3 65 order of individuals in the city. They do a large business whole system of warfare, however, each of the opposing forces 10 00 of that kind. The aperture for light in the floor of the third seems to be imbued with such a wholesome dread of the other story is covered with glass, to save the goods below from the that it does little else than watch what is done. The insureffect of the dust made by the brigade of cutters above. This gents are believed to possess most of the southern departglass casing of course greatly improves the beauty of the ar- ments in Kwangsi, making Sinchau fu their headquarters, rangement of these rooms. On the third story floor in the and have raised their chief to the imperial dignity, under the rear is the apartment for giving out and receiving the work, title of Tienteh, or Heaven's Virtue. They levy a revenuewherein during business hours one constantly sees from fifty from the general commerce on the Pearl river, from Wuto one hundred master or mistrees workers, who receive the chau fu westward, and have crippled the operations of the

therefore perceive the necessity for great care, lest confusion should arise, and the difficulty of guarding against it.

The plan adopted is somewhat as follows: An order is received in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting at an and uniperaction in a state, and appeared very much at his case—and perfectly satisfied with himself, with no goadings of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the counting-room for so many coats (assorted) of converted in the

Religious Riot in Toronto.

TORONTO, JULY 25 -The Anti-Clergy Reserve party held a meeting in the Town Hall last sight, when a mob of several hundred persons, usged on, as it is alleged, by the High Church party, gathered about the building, many forcing themselves inside and attempting to break up the meeting. After much difficulty those who had forced themselves into the building with a view to interrupt the proceedings were retails of their system of checking that if a single coat in an order for a thousand is returned minus any one requisite, on examining the working cards, it can be told through the carelessness of which individual employed by the concern the error occurred.

The many haters is also filled with enters. The are principled, when a general stack was made upon the building with stones and other minusies, the windows broken, and several persons injured. The Mayor, in attempting to quell the disturbance, was struck with a stone. Finally, the riot set was read by the Mayor, but, the disturbance continuing, and injury being threatened to property, the military were called out, and the rioters ultimately dispersed without loss of life. pulsed, when a general attack was made upon the building

JOSEPH B. MARKS, a notary public of New O-leans, committed suicide a few days ago, while on his way from Louis-ville to New Orleans, by jumping from the steamboat into